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**BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE.**

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# REPORT

ON THE

## Sanitary Condition of Folkestone

during the Year 1920,

BY

**M. G. YUNGE-BATEMAN,**

M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H. (Camb.),

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

To which is appended the Annual Report of  
the Inspector of Nuisances for the Year 1920.

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FOLKESTONE:

Printed by J. English, Ltd.,

31, High Street.

# SUMMARY OF HEALTH REPORT FOR 1920.

DISTRICT	...	...	...	Borough of Folkestone
AREA (inclusive of area covered by water)	...	...	...	2,630 Acres
RATEABLE VALUE	...	...	...	£268,066
POPULATION (estimated by General Register Office, Somerset House)	...	...	...	33,219 for Birth Rate 33,002 for Death Rate
DENSITY OF POPULATION	...	...	...	12·6 persons per acre
TOTAL BIRTHS	...	...	...	724 { 672 Legitimate 52 Illegitimate
TOTAL DEATHS	...	...	...	345
BIRTH RATE	...	...	...	21·7 per 1000 of population
DEATH RATE	...	...	...	10·4 „ „ „
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE	...	...	...	{ (a) Legitimate ... 28 (b) Illegitimate ... 10
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE	...	...	...	52·4 per 1,000 births registered
DIARRHŒA DEATH RATE	...	...	...	0·1 per 1000 of population
ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE	...	...	...	0·33 „ „ „
CANCER DEATH RATE	...	...	...	1·1 „ „ „
PHTHISIS DEATH RATE	...	...	...	0·8 „ „ „



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## REPORT.

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### Borough of Folkestone.

OFFICE OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,  
FOLKESTONE.

JANUARY, 1921.

*To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Borough of Folkestone.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year ended December 31st, 1920.

**Population.**—The population at the census 1911 was 33,035. That estimated for the year 1920 is 33,110.

#### NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

**Physical Features and General Character of the District.**—Folkestone is essentially a seaside resort on the South coast of Kent, overlooking the Straits of Dover. The town is built upon the cliffs, which have a South aspect, and is intersected by a valley which runs up in a North-westerly direction from the harbour towards the range of chalk downs which protect it to the North. The old portion of the town lies in this valley, and on the slopes on either side. This valley forms roughly the boundary between the West and East Wards as far as the South Eastern and Chatham Railway Embankment. The railway running East and West divides these two Wards from the North Ward, and the lately con-



stituted Morehall Ward, the Northern boundary of which Ward is the crest of the hills behind. To the West the latter is flanked by the Cheriton district, the West Ward being contiguous to Sandgate. The Eastern side of the North Ward being bound by the parish of Capel in the Dover Rural area.

**Geological Formation, &c.**—The geological strata visible are of the cretaceous age, with here and there superficial deposits of loam and brick earth. The town is built mainly on the "Folkestone beds," the uppermost member of the lower greensand. These beds are about 90ft. in thickness; they consist of light fawn-coloured sands with layers and concretionary masses of siliceous limestone and are well seen in section in the cliffs on both sides of the harbour. Below these are the "Sandgate beds" visible on the shore where the shingle has been washed away. They consist of dark slate-coloured clayey sand, which holds up a good deal of water that has percolated through the sandy beds above. There is consequently a tendency to slip in the case of the latter, and thus to cover and obscure the "Sandgate beds" with the debris. These formations dip gently to the North-East, and about half a mile from the foot of the chalk escarpment behind the town the gault comes on above the "Folkestone beds." This is a stiff bluish clay 100 feet thick, forming a belt of stiff land, averaging half a mile in breadth, all along the base of the hill. It appears in section in the cliffs to the East of the harbour overlying the "Folkestone beds" and dipping gradually till it reaches sea level in East Wear Bay beyond Copt Point. It eventually disappears under the "chloritic marl" which forms the base of the chalk. This marl is full of dark green grains of glauconite, and was formerly considered to be a local representative of the upper green sand. Above this comes the chalk escarpment which is the eastern extremity of the North Downs. In the immediate neighbourhood only the lower and middle divisions of the formation are present.

**Social Conditions, including Occupations of Inhabitants, &c.**—The Port of Folkestone which next to Dover is the nearest to the French coast, is in communication by steamboat service with Boulogne and Flushing. A large amount of cargo is also brought by these routes. Besides a considerable fishing industry, there is a coastwise trade, and also an oversea trade from the French and Baltic Ports.

There is a considerable residential population, but the main asset of the town is its claim as a health resort, and in consequence there are numerous hotels and lodging houses which give a considerable amount of employment, especially during the summer months. The only local industry is the building trade. There are a considerable number of persons employed at laundries and in workrooms in connection with the making, etc., of wearing apparel. There are also a number of private schools for boys and girls which cause a preponderance in the 9—16 years of age period.

**Vital Statistics.**—During this year the estimated population numbers 33,110. This is very little in excess of the census figures for 1911, and is accounted for by the fluctuations due to the results of the war, many persons having left the district owing to various causes. The census, shortly to be taken, will clear up any miscalculation, and also assist in accurately determining the relative populations of the wards, especially those of the newly constituted Morehall Ward, and the decreased North Ward, of which it was formerly a part.

**Births.**—During the year the total births registered were:—

Legitimate	...	...	...	672
Illegitimate	...	...	...	52
				724

This gives a birth-rate of 21.7 per 1,000 of the estimated population, the highest it has been in recent years. This compares unfavourably with 25.4 per 1,000, the birth-rate for England and Wales.

**Deaths.**—The total deaths registered in the Borough were 357, of this number 49 occurred among non-residents in the Borough, and 37 of residents not registered in the district, which gives a net total of 345. The net death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population is consequently 10.4. This is 2 points below that for England and Wales, which is 12.4 per 1,000.

**Infantile Mortality.**—The number of deaths registered under 1 year of age was 38, of these 28 were legitimate and 10 illegitimate infants.

The Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 births registered is 52.4, which compares very favourably with that for England and Wales, viz., 80, and is the lowest yet recorded. The details of the causes of death are given in the table for Infant Mortality.

Of the total 38, less than one half, viz., 18 deaths, occurred during the first month, the majority in this period being due to premature birth and atrophic disease.

Of the 20 deaths in the periods over 1 month but not over 12 months, 7 were due to diseases of the lungs, 2 to measles and whooping cough, 3 to Tubercular disease, and one to Syphilis. Diarrhoea, and Enteritis (under 2 years of age) claimed only 4 deaths, giving a death-rate of 5 per 1,000 births for these diseases.

**Poor Law Relief.**—I am informed that the number of applications for Poor Law relief was 174, and that the expenditure for the year 1920 was £2,947 0s. 9¼d. The number of sick taken



to the Workhouse was 25, that of females re pregnancy sent to the Infirmary was 7, and pregnant females supplied with maternity benefit was 6.

**Utilisation of Hospital Accommodation.**—The Royal Victoria (General) Hospital situated in the Borough, is available for cases requiring medical or surgical relief from this town and the neighbouring districts.

The accommodation is as follows:—Surgical 28, Medical 24, Convalescent 7, and Tuberculosis (other than pulmonary) 6. Total 65 beds.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

**Water Supply.**—With the exception of 20 houses, the whole district is supplied by the Folkestone Waterworks Company, which derives its supply mainly from a deep well (130 feet) in the chalk situated at Standen in the Alkham Valley, some  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the North-East of the town. There is also a deep well (90 feet) in the lower green sand at the Shearway Works, situated at the foot of the hills, about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles to the North-West of the town, and close to the reservoirs. These two wells yield on an average 800,000 gallons and 500,000 gallons respectively per diem. A further supply of some 300,000 gallons is derived from a tunnel in the chalk escarpment immediately behind the reservoirs. A third deep well (about 185 feet) exists in the chalk formation at Lydden, about one mile to the North-East of that at Standen, the yield from which is estimated at 1,000,000 gallons per diem. So far this well has not been drawn upon, but the mains are ready laid for future requirements.

The capacity of the reservoirs, which are five in number, and concreted throughout, is 20,000,000 gallons. Into these the water from the above-mentioned wells is pumped, and is distributed through the mains, to the various parts of the district by the force of gravity.

The supply is constant throughout, but complaints have reached me as to deposits appearing in the water. On examination this deposit was found to be due to confervoid growth, and was remedied by flushing dead ends of mains.

I enclose a copy of the chemical analysis made by Messrs. Hawkins and Roberts, of Canterbury, Analysts for the Folkestone Waterworks Company.

(Copy.)

South Eastern Analytical Laboratory,

Watling Chambers,

Canterbury,

19th October, 1920.

Water Analysis—Folio 18999.

The Folkestone Water Company.

Sample marked as below.

Received 18th October, 1920.

N.B.—All numerical results expressed in grains per gallon.

Description or Number of Sample.	Tap off Supply Main.
Appearance ... ..	Clear
Colour ... ..	Green-blue.
Smell ... ..	Normal
Chlorine in Chlorides ... ..	2.24
Phosphoric Acid in Phosphates ... ..	None
Nitrogen in Nitrates ... ..	0.21
Ammonia ... ..	None
Albuminoid Ammonia ... ..	0.0017
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes ... ..	Trace only
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours ... ..	0.032
Hardness before boiling (total) ... ..	19.5
Hardness after boiling (permanent) ... ..	4.5
Total Solid Matter ... ..	28.07
Microscopical Examination of Deposit	Slight organic debris.

REMARKS.—The above results are satisfactory throughout, and indicate water organically pure and free from sewage percolation.

The Microscopical Examination is also satisfactory.

(Signed) HAWKINS and ROBERTS.

**The Sewer Outfall.**—The conditions at the outfall are very unsatisfactory. The silting over the exits is more pronounced, leaving only funnel-shaped holes,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet deep at the high level and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet deep at the low level exit, from where it overflows over a broad area to the water at low tide. The deposit on the foreshore is consequently more widely distributed, and at no time is there free escape of air from the outlet. Ventilation from this section of the sewer is provided for at the outfall chamber on the East horn, in the proximity of East Street. The nuisance arising is very marked during the periods of Easterly and Southerly winds, the latter causing it to be noticeable in the Wear Bay district. It is very desirable that the outfall should be removed to a point in deep water off Copt Point, as marked in the plan originally ap-



proved of. The foreshore would then be of an attractive sandy nature instead of a nuisance which is the present condition.

***The Condition of House Drains.***—The drains of all new buildings are required to be laid according to the Building Bye-laws, which require that they should be water-tight. They are tested and examined by the Building Inspector before being covered in. As regards the older houses these are being examined year by year, and much improvement has been effected in this direction. During recent years, however, we have been practically precluded from employing the water test, which I consider is the only reliable test for revealing defects. It is recommended that only the smoke test or the coloured water test should be employed, both of which give only negative results. Every drain is liable through accident or carelessness to become blocked, and thus automatically to undergo the water test. This, if the drain is faultily constructed, or has weak and defective joints, at once finds out weak spots and does by a natural process what is claimed we do by artificially applying the water test. Therefore I cannot see the use of precluding the water test as artificially applied, and I am of opinion this matter ought to be re-considered.

As these Bye-laws refer only to new buildings, only such sanitary repairs as are discovered on examination by the Sanitary Department are made to comply with the Bye-laws. In those instances in which defects are found by private individuals which frequently occur, no notice is received by the Sanitary Department, and the work is carried out by those individuals, and the Department has therefore no opportunity of satisfying itself with regard to the efficiency of the work. It would appear to be only reasonable that notice should be given in every case in which a drain has been opened, and I would suggest in framing new Bye-laws, this should be borne in mind.

***Method of Disposal of Sewage.***—With the exception of some half-a-dozen houses lying on the outskirts of the town, this is effected by means of water carriage discharging the sewage untreated directly into the sea.

***Removal and Disposal of House Refuse.***—This work is carried out by the Corporation. The refuse, both house and trade, is collected in motor lorries from all premises at least twice a week, and from the busiest parts of the town and large hotels more frequently. The provision of proper galvanised iron covered dustbins to houses in the Borough is insisted on, but considerable difficulty has been experienced in getting these supplied in the last 3 or 4 years.



The fish offal from the Market, which used to be removed in tumbrils for destruction at the Refuse Destructor, is now being treated by special plant for reducing it to pulp, after which it is dried and made into a manurial powder.

In addition to this, the flue dust of the Destructor is used for mixing with disinfectants, thus making a disinfectant powder; the clinker is used for road surfaces, and material for concrete making is also produced. Concrete slabs for the pavement of footways in the Borough are turned out, and large quantities of concrete bricks for use in connection with the local Municipal Housing Scheme.

All refuse, as well as carcasses and other condemned food, is now destroyed in the Destructor.

**Nuisances.**—These are dealt with by intimation notices for their abatement, also by interviews with the owners or persons concerned. In general, this proceeding is found sufficient for the abatement. In some cases it is found necessary to follow these notices up with a legal notice. Out of 270 cases of nuisances reported it was found necessary to serve 239 intimation notices, 64 of which required the extra pressure of a legal notice. Details of the above are furnished in the Inspector's Report.

In consequence of the action taken complaints of accumulations in the market gardens, etc., have been less frequent, these accumulations having been apparently dealt with by the owners, and either dug in at once, or covered with earth.

Public notice under Section 50 of the Public Health Act, 1875, was given during the year, requiring the periodical removal of manure and other refuse matter from stables, mews, and other premises at least twice a week.

**Offensive Trades.**—No offensive trade is carried on in the district.

**Bye-Laws as to Common Lodging-Houses.**—There are four of these houses in the town, and these have been inspected at regular intervals. Verbal intimation has been sufficient to deal with any nuisance or breach of bye-laws which has arisen, and it was not found necessary to resort to any legal action.

**Sanitary Administration.**—The following Bye-laws are in force in the district:—

Bye-Laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings, allowed in 1880.

Bye-Laws with respect to Alteration of Buildings. etc., allowed in 1907.

Bye-Laws with respect to Common Lodging Houses allowed in 1889.

Bye-Laws under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, re Water Closets, allowed in 1904.

Bye-Laws with respect to Slaughter Houses, allowed in 1904, replacing the Bye-Laws made in 1858.

Bye-Laws to regulate the keeping of animals on premises, so as not to be injurious to health, etc., allowed in 1905.

Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk-shops Order of 1885.

Regulations as to Infectious Diseases on Ships arriving at Folkestone.

It is desirable that Bye-Laws relating to houses let in lodgings be approved.

***Schools—Lavatory Accommodation.***—This is not sufficiently recognised as a means for enforcing cleanliness amongst the children, and more advantage might be taken of the accommodation afforded, which is, however, in some cases still very inadequate.

The floors in class rooms, corridors, and staircases throughout the Schools have been treated with a dust preventing preparation, which has given very satisfactory results.

More care is evident in ventilation, and providing proper position as regards light and position when seated. The evils arising from children sitting at desks not suited to them has been pointed out, and the advice is, I am pleased to say, being acted upon, as this is borne in mind when ordering new desks.

### ***Closures of Public Elementary Schools by Orders of the Sanitary Authority during 1920 for Measles.***

—The following Schools were closed for the periods mentioned on account of the prevalence of measles:—

Morehall Infants'—19th to 23rd January.

St. Peter's Infants'—23rd to 27th February.

Dover Road Infants'—27th February to 5th March.

St. Peter's Infants'—16th to 23rd March.

St. Mary's Infants'—19th to 31st March.

North Council Infants'—29th March to 12th April.

Dover Road Infants'—29th to 31st March.

Christ Church Infants'—4th to 24th May.

Roman Catholic—10th to 21st May.

Christ Church Mixed—14th to 21st May (1st class only).



St. Peter's Infants'—13th to 21st May.	
Sidney Street Infants'—13th to 21st May.	
Dover Road Boys', Girls', Infants'	} 17th to 21st May.
North Council Boys', Girls', Infants'	
Sidney Street Boys', Girls'	
Grace Hill Mixed, Infants'	
St. Mary's Boys', Girls', Infants'	
St. Peter's Boys', Girls'	
St. Eanswythe's Girls', Infants'	
Christ Church Mixed (with the exception of Class I. of that department)	
Sandgate Mixed and Infants'—18th to 28th May.	

**Arrangements for the Medical Inspection of School Children.**—The Medical Officer of Health for the Borough is also the School Medical Officer, and carries out the statutory duties for School Medical Inspection.

**Action taken for Preventing the Spread of Infectious Disease.**—As School Medical Officer information is available through the Managers, Teachers, School Nurses, and Attendance Officers, of the occurrence of infectious disease among the scholars. If no medical man is in attendance the case is visited by the School Nurses, who report the nature of the case. An exclusion notice stating nature of disease is sent to the teacher of the school which the child attends, and if the disease is not notifiable a card is sent to the parents giving general information of the disease, and instructions as to keeping the child at home, and notifying the teachers of any further cases. On the occurrence of a first case of measles in a school, closure for a period of ten days is adopted. All cases are visited by the School Nurses, who give instructions and leave a pamphlet re precautions, etc., to be carried out. In the case of a notifiable disease a card of instruction and advice is left from the Health Department in all cases where the patient is nursed at home. All children from an infected house are excluded from school attendance, and are examined before being re-admitted.

All the Council Schools have now been provided with jet drinking fountains, and I hope that this system will be introduced throughout the Voluntary Schools, St. Mary's Boys' Department being the only one so provided.

The water supply to the Schools is in all cases derived from the public service supply.

## FOOD.

**Milk Supply.**—During the year 66 samples of milk were taken for analysis. In five deficiency in fat was found, in three addition of water. Proceedings were taken in six of these cases. Convictions were obtained on two occasions, the defendant being fined in the first case £2 and £1 costs for deficiency in fat to the amount of 10 per cent., the second £5 and £1 1s. 0d. costs for deficiency in fat to the amount of 25 per cent. In the others the case was dismissed.

The dairies, cowsheds and milkshops have been regularly inspected. There are 17 dairies, 4 cowsheds, and 42 purveyors of milk. The more recent dairies are well installed and provided with cooling apparatus. In two out of the 4 cowsheds cooling is carried out before the milk is despatched. The supply coming in from surrounding districts, which is the major portion, is subject to constant supervision, samples being taken to ensure a wholesome and pure supply. This constant supervision is much needed, as some of the cowsheds, from which the milk is derived, and the methods or conveniences for cleaning utensils, or watering the cows, cooling the milk, and care for the cleanliness of milkers and their methods, are not as satisfactory as could be desired. Greater care requires to be exercised by retailers to ensure that the whole of their supply is derived from premises the surroundings of which, and the methods of procuring and dealing with the milk, are above suspicion, for it is not uncommon to find a certain amount of retailer's supply is derived from premises which are quite satisfactory, but this is supplemented in times of great demand by milk derived from some small cowsheds where the reverse is the case.

**Administration in regard to Milk.**—The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders are in force; also Regulations under Section 13 of the Order of 1885.

**Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1919.**—Arrangements have been made for the supply of milk to necessitous nursing and expectant mothers, and to young children under 5 years. These cases are principally discovered through the medium of the Health Visitor in the course of her routine visits, and by recommendations from the Medical Officer attending the Maternity Clinic and of other medical practitioners or midwives in attendance.

The circumstances of these cases are enquired into, and the particulars placed before the Medical Officer of Health, and where milk is allowed it is supplied either in the form of cows' milk or of dried milk, at cost, half or quarter price, or free, according to the circumstances of the recipients.



During the past twelve months 507 packets of dried milk have been supplied at reduced rates, and 9 free of charge. The approximate total cost of fresh milk issued at free and reduced rates was £76 10s. 0d.

### ***Meat Inspection.***

(1) This is carried out at the time of slaughtering, and also by visits to the shops of the various butchers and others, where meat is exposed for sale.

If found diseased, it is seized or surrendered as circumstances arise. When found unfit for human consumption it is condemned and removed to the Refuse Destructor to be burnt.

The condition of the slaughter-houses has recently been discussed, and reference is here made to the report recently issued for your consideration, a copy of which is appended.

Copy.

Public Health Department,  
Old Harvey Grammar School,  
Foord Road,  
Folkestone,

14th February, 1921.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In accordance with your instructions, I herewith submit a plan showing the position of the seven slaughter-houses in the Borough. This clearly illustrates how thickly populated these areas are. The approaches to these slaughter-houses are through narrow and tortuous streets out of the main thoroughfares, through which the cattle have to be driven to get to the slaughter-houses. In close proximity to the route leading from the market are several schools, and the children, as well as the general public, are highly interested spectators, and are liable to run considerable risk should an animal take charge. The following report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector confirms this opinion.

The approaches to Carden's, Taylor's, Camburn's and Durban's booths are particularly dangerous, being closely surrounded by small cottage property, swarming with children, and in the former two by the presence of dangerous steps leading to High Street.

The buildings are, in five cases, very old and dilapidated, and no provision is made for lavatory accommodation and ablution facilities for the men employed. The slaughtering-booths are overcrowded and deficient in lighting provision, which seriously impedes the work of the Meat Inspector. The pens, with one

exception, are so placed that the animals are able to see the others being slaughtered. The paving and flooring is very unsatisfactory.

Slaughtering is apparently carried on at all hours, and carcases can be removed before inspection, as an instance of which I enclose a report from the Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Mr. H. W. Gill.

The occupiers of six of these slaughter-houses allow other butchers to kill their stock on their premises, whereby they are in fact, private abattoirs, and much difficulty arises as to (a) the responsibility for keeping these places clean, (b) the removal of garbage and offal, and (c) disposal of manure from the pens. This latter especially applies to Carden's, another reason given for delay in removal, being the difficulty in getting carts down the steep approach.

Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that although material improvement would be possible with the adoption of stringent Bye-laws, on the type of the Model Bye-laws such essential points, viz., sufficient distance from dwelling-houses, the approach to the slaughter-house, and the position of the pens, would not be touched even by these means. The only rational alternative is the provision of a properly constructed Public Abattoir in which efficient control could be exercised and at which a Clearing House could be established for the inspection of meat arriving from outside the Borough.

The argument brought forward against the establishment of an Abattoir, that the butchers cannot be compelled to use it, is a strong point. However, failing the acquisition of powers under a local act, prohibiting them using any other place for slaughtering, the force of public opinion when it recognises the advantages of the Abattoir as compared with the existing condition of affairs, ought to provide a useful and powerful incentive to the master butchers to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the convenience and general utility of such a building.

The slaughtermen themselves recognise the adverse conditions under which they now work, and would welcome a system that would do away with the overcrowding and lack of proper means for hygiene and cleanliness.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

M. G. YUNGE-BATEMAN,

Medical Officer of Health.



Copy.

Sanitary and Building Inspector's Office,

Folkestone,

2nd February, 1921.

On Monday, 31st January, at about 9-30 a.m., a Mr. St. John, of Lydden, sent a two-year-old beast to Camburn's slaughter-house, High Street. The animal was led by two men by means of a rope passed round its horns. On arrival at the narrow passageway leading from High Street to the slaughter-house, the animal became excited and would not enter, and dragged the men through the passage-way to "Payer's Park," as far as the Wesleyan Church in Dover Road. With considerable difficulty it was dragged back to High Street, but could not be taken to Camburn's, so was subsequently driven into Worsell's for slaughter.

Had the rope broken with the animal in that excited condition, and with the number of people in the locality at the time, I am confident there would have been serious injury to persons and damage to property.

JOHN PEARSON.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Copy.

Public Health Department,

Folkestone,

4th February, 1921.

Sir,

I beg to submit the following:—

On Wednesday, the 2nd inst., I visited Durban's slaughter-house in Mill Bay, and saw two cows in the pens. I inquired of the men when they were going to be slaughtered. They informed me Thursday or Friday. On Thursday I again visited the slaughter-house, and was then informed that the animals would be slaughtered on Friday. On Friday afternoon I again visited there, expecting to find the men slaughtering these beasts, instead of which I found the carcasses hung up, already dressed, and all the offal, entrails, etc., gone. On examination of one carcase I found that the pleura had been stripped. I made an examination of the deep-seated glands, but could find no evidence of disease. I then went to Durban's shop in Tontine Street and inquired as to why the carcase had been stripped, and also when the animals had been killed. Mr. Durban informed me he had killed them Thursday evening, and that the pleura had been stripped owing to over-sticking. I asked him to produce the offal of both animals. He informed me that it was impossible to do this, as one of the livers

had been disposed of, and part of the other also gone, apparently sold. I then asked for the lungs, part of one set was produced and found to be affected with Tuberculosis. This case is typical of the difficulties arising from the fact of butchers being at liberty to kill at any hour of the day or night without giving notice to the Health Department of their intention of doing so.

Yours obediently,

HERBERT WM. GILL,

Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

To: Dr. M. G. Yunge-Bateman,  
Medical Officer of Health,  
Folkestone.

(2) There is no Public Abattoir established in the District, although the necessity for such has been pointed out from time to time, and referred to in previous annual reports.

The existing arrangements are for inspection of meat at the time of killing to be carried out in seven slaughter-houses, of which six (registered) are situated in the centre of the town, the seventh (licensed) at the eastern extremity. The Chief Inspector, Mr. J. Pearson, and the Assistant Inspector, Mr. H. W. Gill, both holding certificates, inspect the meat at these slaughter-houses daily. As, however, killing is carried on promiscuously, even at night, only a proportion of the carcasses can be inspected.

Under existing circumstances a thorough inspection can only be accomplished by an increase in the staff, even then it would be carried out with difficulty, on account of the overcrowding and bad lighting of the booths, and therefore would not be so efficient as desirable.

Besides that which is killed in the above-mentioned slaughter-houses, a certain quantity of meat killed outside the Borough is brought in and disposed of in the various butchers' shops in the town; this in all probability has undergone no sort of inspection.

It is on this account that I strongly advise the establishment of a Public Abattoir, with a Clearing House through which the above-mentioned meat could be passed and stamped after inspection. An efficient examination would be thus ensured.

(3) One case was dealt with under Section 117 of the Public Health Act 1875, 4 stone of fresh haddocks was seized and condemned. The case was dismissed on the 31st August, 1920, the defendant being cautioned.



(4) The following parts of carcasses have been condemned for Tuberculosis:—

- 2 forequarters of beef.
- 1 bullock's head.
- 12 sets of bullock's lungs.
- 9 bullocks' livers.
- 3 bullocks' mesenteries.
- 3 pigs' heads.
- 1 pig's liver.

### ***Slaughterhouses.***

	In 1914.	In Jan., 1920.	In Dec., 1920.
Registered	6	6	6
Licensed	1	1	1
	—	—	—
Total	7	7	7
	—	—	—

***Foods.***—The various bakehouses, 27 in number, and other premises where foods are prepared, have been inspected, and defects, when found, have been remedied.

Several of the small restaurants and eating-houses prepare food in underground kitchens, which are a continual source of trouble. It is very desirable that the powers which deal with underground bakehouses, should be extended to include the kitchens of this class of food provider, as they require the same standard of construction and means of light and ventilation as the bakehouses.

***Action under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.***—A detailed statement of the work done during the year under the above Acts will be found in the accompanying Report of the Inspector of Nuisances, who is appointed the Inspector under the Acts.

## PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

### ***Methods of dealing with Infectious Diseases.***—

The Infectious Diseases Notification Act adopted in 1890, and the Infectious Diseases Prevention Act adopted in 1896, are in force in the Borough.

***Notifiable Diseases.***—As noted in my last Annual Report, the notification of cases of measles and German measles as a general measure ceased as from 31st December, 1919.

Notification of these cases has, however, been continued in the Borough during the past year pending the sanction of the Ministry of Health to continuance of the operation of the Regulations in this district. On the 15th of October last the "Urban District of Folkestone (Measles and German Measles) Regulations, 1920," were issued by the Ministry, making these diseases notifiable in the district as from the 1st December, 1920.

There have been no other variations in the notifiable diseases or the regulations affecting them.

***Scarlet Fever.***—During the first quarter of the year, only eleven cases of this disease were notified, one of these being in the desquamating stage when discovered. The infection was of a mild type and was probably due to some missed cases too mild to have had medical advice.

In the second quarter, twenty cases were brought to notice, a localised outbreak occurring at the boys' annexe to the St. Andrew's Convalescent Home, East Cliff, in May, as well as a case from the main building of that Institution. This latter was in a peeling condition when reported, doubtless infected before arrival in Folkestone, and was probably the cause of the outbreak.

The epidemic that commenced in August and was at first confined to two streets in the North Ward accounted for the majority of the thirty-one cases in the third and the fifty-nine in the last quarter of the year. The source of infection introduced into these streets was the influx of holiday children from London, who were catered for by people residing in that locality. The fact is lost sight of that although these holiday children may benefit by change of venue to the seaside, the conditions that obtain in the houses to which they are drafted is the reverse to satisfactory, for during the time that the children are in the houses they are subjected to as much overcrowding as is experienced in the districts from which they are brought. The children of their hosts are also of necessity, subjected to similar conditions.

Much more supervision and attention should be paid to the general conditions and surroundings of the homes to which holiday children are sent, and more cordial co-operation between the persons responsible and the local health authorities ought to be insisted on.

The presence of these children and the extent to which they had been distributed in the area infected, was only brought to light in the course of tracing the contacts of a case found to be in school in a peeling condition.



The epidemic continued until the middle of October, when it abated for a short period and re-commenced as fresh foci of infection occurred in schools in the East Ward, and continuing during November, finally abated in the last month of the year.

A house-to-house visitation was carried out by the School Nurses and Health Visitor, and several cases were discovered through this action which would otherwise have escaped notice, the type being so mild generally that medical advice was seldom sought. Contacts were excluded from school attendance and kept under observation, and instructions given for all sick children temporarily excluded from school, to be visited before re-admission. The effect of this action was very satisfactory as the epidemic practically ceased before the Christmas holidays without having to resort to school closure.

In comparison with the severe outbreak of this disease throughout the country, the local incidence was much less than might have been expected, as it is six years since the last epidemic, which exceeded this in numbers. This may possibly be accounted for by the improvement in the general health of the children, and more especially in the greater resistance to infection caused by the more healthy condition of mouths and throats since the dental and throat clinics came into operation some three years ago. The improved condition of the children's mouths is very marked, and this must necessarily be an important factor in resisting invasion of such infections as scarlet fever and diphtheria.

One "return" case occurred in the instance of a child suffering from adenoids evidently remaining a "carrier" after discharge from the hospital. The child was not re-admitted to school until after an operation at the School Clinic.

The presence of adenoids has been found to be a fruitful source of "return" cases unless these are dealt with promptly after discharge from isolation, a precaution which is always advised on the patient's discharge.

Two cases of German Measles occurred in the Scarlet Fever Block of the Isolation Hospital amongst children in a ward to which a case suffering from concurrent German Measles and Scarlet Fever had been admitted. The latter disease masked the former, which was unsuspected until other children developed German Measles.

Of the 121 cases notified during the year, the isolation of twenty-one of these at their own homes was permitted, the housing conditions in each instance being found on inspection to satisfactorily admit of this.

In addition, three suspected Scarlet Fever cases were removed to the Borough Sanatorium and subsequently discharged, and seven cases were also admitted from the Sandgate Urban District during the year under the existing agreement with that Local Authority.

No fatal cases occurred during the year.

**Diphtheria** —Forty-five cases of diphtheria have been notified, the following being the distribution of these through the year:

January	6	July	1
February	5	August	1
March	6	September	3
April	3	October	5
May	10	November	3
June	—	December	2
Total—45.			

The cases reported during January were of sporadic nature, and one of these was of imported origin.

In the months of February and March cases occurred amongst scholars attending the Morehall Council Schools. One child, who was evidently the source of infection, had been unwell for some days, and was discovered when attending the School Clinic for advice for what was supposed to be an ordinary sore throat. With the isolation of this case, the outbreak subsided.

A recrudescence, however, occurred in May, when a systematic inspection of children at the School and the observation of contacts with the initial cases revealed six "carriers," five of these being in attendance at the Morehall Council School. Two of the latter were removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital, and the remainder isolated at home and kept under observation. The School was repeatedly visited, contacts with reported cases "swabbed," and any suspicious children excluded from attendance. As a result of this action the epidemic ceased, and no further cases were reported from that locality during the year.

During the second half of the year, only thirteen cases were notified, two of these being of imported origin.

A case of this disease proved fatal after admission to the Borough Sanatorium, the patient being admitted from the Royal Victoria Hospital in a moribund condition.

In addition to thirty-eight of the notified cases of diphtheria, three "carrier" and five suspect cases were also removed to hospital, together with three cases from the Sandgate Urban District admitted at the request of that Authority.

A supply of diphtheria anti-toxin is kept at the Isolation Hospital for use in that establishment, and on the requisition of any



# BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE,

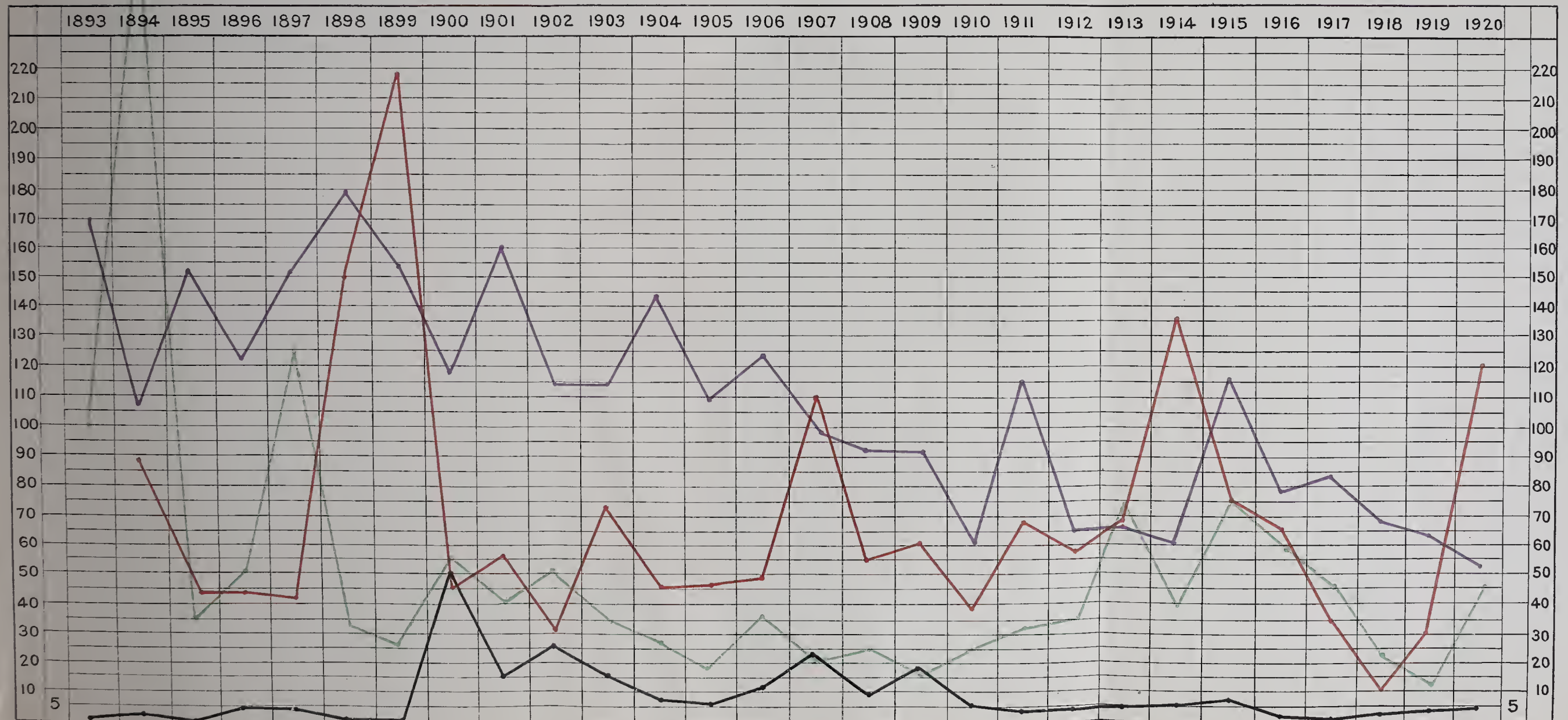
AND

NOTIFICATIONS OF DIPHTHERIA, SCARLET FEVER AND ENTERIC FEVER.

DIPHTHERIA. ———  
SCARLET FEVER. ———

1893 to 1920.

ENTERIC FEVER. ———  
INFANTILE MORTALITY. ———







medical practitioner requiring it for necessitous cases. As it is the custom to remove, wherever possible, all cases of diphtheria notified, the latter provision is seldom, if ever, required. Cases admitted to Hospital, except those of very mild clinical symptoms, receive anti-toxin treatment on admission.

In all instances "carrier" cases are isolated either at the Hospital or where circumstances permit, at home, until proved by bacteriological examination to be clear from infection, three successive negative results being insisted upon before the patient is discharged from isolation.

**Enteric Fever.**—Five cases of enteric fever have been notified during the year. Two cases occurred at the end of January, being the mother and daughter in one family. The daughter became infected first, and was probably the means of communicating the disease to the mother.

One other case was notified from the same district about three weeks later, but no communication or common source of infection between these two houses was traced.

A further case occurred in June, and the fifth in the middle of July, both of these being proved to be of para-typhoid type. The latter was a man who had been a motor mechanic and had travelled about the country on a lorry, probably becoming infected away from the town.

**Measles.**—Sporadic cases of measles occurred in January and February, but an epidemic was averted by the closure of the Infants' Departments of the Schools attended by children from infected houses, for a period of five days, the Schools implicated during this time being the Morehall and Dover Road Council.

In March a fresh infection broke out among children attending the St. Mary's, St. Peter's, North Council, and Dover Road Council Schools. This led to an epidemic which lasted to the middle of June notwithstanding closure, and accounted for the majority of cases, all schools becoming implicated latterly. School closure had to be resorted to for short periods of from five to ten days in every instance.

A few cases were reported during July, but by the end of the month the epidemic had ceased.

The total number of cases notified by doctors, parents, and through the agency of school officials, was 665, the deaths from this cause amounting to only seven during the year, and giving a percentage of slightly over 1 per cent. on the incidence. In four cases of a severe type it was found necessary to remove the patients

to the Isolation Hospital, on account of insufficient accommodation for isolation at home. These cases recovered, and were later discharged.

The result of the early closure of schools in the first instance certainly retarded the epidemic, but fresh cases were imported and started the recrudescence in March.

The incidence on age periods was as follows:—

Under 1 year	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	Total
10	328	299	20	8	665

The procedure adopted was the prompt visitation by the nurses of all children absent from School, the frequent examination of scholars in School and exclusion of those found to be suffering from catarrhal symptoms, the exclusion of children from infected houses in Infants' Departments, and the frequent visitation and advising of the sick at their homes. As this epidemic coincided with the outbreak of diphtheria in the Morehall district, the entire resources of the nursing staff were diverted to cope with the work of controlling the outbreak, and the satisfactory results and manner in which the infection was kept in hand was greatly due to the untiring efforts of the nursing and sanitary staff. It was also due to the careful manner in which cases were reported by the nursing staff that information was obtained regarding a large number of cases that would not have been otherwise reported, either through ignorance or otherwise, by the parents.

The following table shows the deaths due to the seven principal Zymotic diseases since 1905.





[illegible]



**Pneumonia.**—Thirty-two notifications of cases of pneumonia were received, eight of these being complicated with influenza. In every instance the case was visited by the Health Visitor, and the conditions and housing accommodation reported on.

**Malaria.**—Seven cases of malaria fever have been notified during the year, these occurring among discharged soldiers who had contracted the disease during their service in the East. In each instance the patient was placed under medical treatment.

**Other Notifiable Diseases.**—No cases of acute poliomyelitis, encephalitis lethargica, trench fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis or dysentery have been notified during the year.

**Bacteriological Examinations.**—During the year the following specimens have been submitted to the County Laboratory for bacteriological examination:—

	Results.	
	Positive.	Negative.
Sent by Medical Practitioners.		
Swabs for B. Diphtheriæ	25	121
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli	36	135
Serum for B. Typhosis	5	6
Blood films for malarial parasites	1	2
Sent by Medical Officer of Health.		
Swabs for B. Diphtheriæ	21	188
Faeces for B. Typhosis	—	6
Sent from Borough Sanatorium.		
Swabs for B. Diphtheriæ	27	163
Faeces for B. Typhosus	—	5
	115	626

**Tuberculosis.**—There is a marked increase in the number of notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis amounting to nearly twice as many as in 1919, viz., 84 in 1920 against 44 in 1919, of the total 84, 46 were males and 38 females. The following table shows the various occupations followed by the affected persons.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
News Agents	2	—	2
Waiters	2	—	2
Shop Assistants	—	3	3
Domestic Services, (Household Duties)	1	19	20
Clerks	3	3	6
Post Office	—	2	2
Ex-Service (Army)	13	—	13
Ex-Service (Navy)	2	—	2
Scholars	2	1	3

				Male.	Female.	Total.
Labourers	...	...	...	7	—	7
Nurse (Hospital)	...	...	...	—	1	1
Fishermen	...	...	...	3	—	3
Sempstress	...	...	...	—	2	2
Painter	...	...	...	1	—	1
Brewer	...	...	...	1	—	1
Chauffeur	...	...	...	—	1	1
Theatre Employee	...	...	...	1	—	1
Hawkers	...	...	...	2	—	2
Mechanic	...	...	...	1	—	1
Customs	...	...	...	1	—	1
Baker	...	...	...	1	—	1
Hair Dresser	...	...	...	1	—	1
No Occupations	...	...	...	2	6	8
				—	—	—
				46	38	84
				—	—	—

It will be noted that the incidence was most heavy among those employed in domestic service, followed closely by ex-Service men. A large proportion appear to have suffered from Influenza in 1918-1919, the debilitating effect of which disease rendered them prone to the infection of Tuberculosis. To this fact is probably due the increase in the number of notifications this year. Although a considerable improvement in notifications has been effected, in nine instances the death returns were the means of giving the first intimation. The attention of the medical attendant was drawn to his failure to comply with the requirements of the Act, and in each case this failure was stated to be due to the supposition that the case had been already notified.

#### NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

	Pulmonary.	Other Forms.
1913	64	30
1914	114	23
1915	45	24
1916	37	10
1917	38	9
1918	41	6
1919	44	32
1920	84	33

**Small Pox.**—No necessity has arisen during the year calling for the primary vaccination or re-vaccination of persons by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Small-pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.



The following table furnished by the Clerk to the Elham Board of Guardians shows the number of vaccinations carried out by the Vaccination Officer during the year:—

Number of primary vaccinations	...	...	247
Number of re-vaccinations	...	...	17
Total number of successful vaccinations	...	...	264

The figures in the following table give some idea of the serious reduction in the numbers of infants vaccinated during the last eight years:—

Year.	Primary Vaccinations.	No. of Births Registered.	Percentage Vaccinated.
1913	231	612	37
1914	215	605	35
1915	219	656	33
1916	255	812	31
1917	268	684	39
1918	209	595	35
1919	223	648	34
1920	247	724	34

This continued increase in the number of those unprotected by vaccination is becoming a serious question. The immunity against small-pox, hitherto enjoyed by the country at large, is not likely to last for an indefinite period, more especially since the means of international communication have improved and rapid transit is more the order of the day. This tends to increase the area from which possible infection may arrive.

Another result of this laxity is that it necessitates the provision of further accommodation at the Small-pox Hospital, for we must be prepared to treat greater numbers at one time than has been necessary in the past. It is not sufficient to say that because your Small-pox Hospital has been so seldom used, it is all that is required. Experience proves that it is not, and because you were lucky in escaping an extension in 1911, it does not mean to say that you will always be so fortunate.

Failing the protection afforded by vaccination, it is only reasonable that you should be forearmed by making suitable provision for isolation of small-pox, and for this reason I have for years advocated the reorganisation of the Small-pox Hospital, so that it may be brought up to modern requirements.

**Influenza.**—There were only five deaths from influenza throughout the year.

**Disinfection.**—All infected bedding, mattresses, clothing, and articles of a similar nature are treated in the “Thresh” steam disinfectant at the Borough Sanatorium. Formalin, either in solution as spray, or generated from the “Alformant” lamp, is used for the disinfection of rooms. Disinfectants are also supplied free in necessitous cases in which infectious diseases are being nursed at home, for cleansing and flushing purposes. Table VI. of this report shows the amount of bedding, clothing, etc., so dealt with, and the following rooms have been disinfected during the year:—

After Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	107
,, Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	39
,, Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	9
,, Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	48
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	65
					<hr/> 268 <hr/>

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

**Midwives.**—The inspection of midwives and other activities under the Midwives Acts 1902 and 1918, are administered by the Kent County Council, who send a specially qualified lady inspector into the district to supervise the local midwives.

### **General arrangement for attending to the health of mothers and children under five years.—**

Mrs. Sievwright, the Health Visitor, is in daily attendance at the Ante-Natal and Baby Clinic, which is held in the buildings of the Public Health and Education Departments in Foord Road. Two rooms are available, one for the consulting room, and the other for undressing and weighing the babies, the central hall being used as the waiting room where the mothers are able, through the generosity of the ladies of the Welfare Committee, to obtain refreshments.

The following arrangements have been made with a view to giving facilities, in needful cases, in obtaining proper attention at childbirth, viz.:—

- (a) In abnormal cases attended by midwives the Kent County Council authorises the calling in of a doctor, and the fee will be paid in necessitous cases.
- (b) A bed has been retained at a Maternity Nursing Home at a fee of 2s. 6d. per week unoccupied, and £2 2s. per week when occupied for ordinary cases, special cases being arranged for at an additional rate.



- (c) The services of a midwife are provided for women unable to pay her ordinary fee, which is not to exceed £1 1s. This is subject to the approval of the Medical Officer of Health.
- (d) To allow a midwife to expend a sum not exceeding 3s. 6d. for requirements urgently needed at time of birth.
- (e) Maternity bags are lent out to cases approved by the Health Visitor.

In addition, both new and dried milk is provided free, or at half or quarter price in approved necessitous cases, dried milk ("Glaxo" and "Cow and Gate" brands) being also on sale at the Centre for ordinary cases at cost price. Cod liver oil, castor oil, etc., are provided free, and "Chymol" supplied out of voluntary funds.

On Thursday afternoons a doctor is in attendance at the Clinic for consultations, ante-natal as well as for nursing mothers, and for children under five.

The following table shows the number of attendances at the Clinic at the 51 sessions held during the year —

#### ATTENDANCE.

Individual babies attending ...	...	...	477
Total attendances for the year ...	...	...	2703
Average attendance per session ...	...	...	52

#### EXAMINED BY DOCTOR.

Individual babies ...	...	...	357
Total examinations of babies ...	...	...	693
Individual ante-natal cases ...	...	...	17
Total examinations of ante-natal cases ...	...	...	17

At these sessions on Thursday afternoons, babies are weighed and advice and short talks to the mothers given by the Health Visitor, who during the winter months also lectures to assemblies of mothers and others interested in mothercraft.

**Notification of Births Act, 1907.**—The Health Visitor administers the provisions of this Act, all births notified in the Borough being reviewed by the Medical Officer of Health, who refers to her such cases as are in need of visiting.

Total number of births registered ...	...	...	724
Males 343.	Females	381	
Legitimate	Males	323	
	Females	368	
Illegitimate	Males	20	
	Females	13	

Total number of births notified ...	...	...	690
Live births ...	...	...	666
Still births ...	...	...	24
By midwives ...	...	...	377
By doctors ...	...	...	289
Doctors called in by midwife ...	...	...	20
Visits paid by Health Visitor ...	...	...	2059
Primary visits (children under 1 year) ...	...	...	629
Total visits (children under 1 year) ...	...	...	819
Total visits to children from 1 to 5 years ...	...	...	225
Primary visits to expectant mothers ...	...	...	41
Revisits ...	...	...	8
Total visits to expectant mothers ...	...	...	49
Other visits ...	...	...	288

Investigation of still births reported gave the following results, viz. :—

Premature Infants ...	...	...	...	3
Abnormalities ...	...	...	...	5
Specific ..	...	...	...	3
Albuminuria ...	...	...	...	3
Other causes ...	...	...	...	10
				—
				24
				—

The attendance at the Clinic of expectant mothers for advice is not as good as it deserves to be, owing to the indifference and ignorance usually prevalent concerning the ante-natal period. Endeavours made to enlist the co-operation of Midwives in advising their clients to seek advice have not met with the success that was expected. If the expectant mother had taken advantage of the opportunities afforded for observing her general health, and condition of her teeth, many of the above-mentioned children might have been born living.

***Infectious Diseases of Parturient Women and Infants.***—Eight cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year. Of these, one case attended at the Clinic for treatment, two were treated at the Royal Victoria (General) Hospital, and the remainder at home. In no instance did impairment of eyesight result.

Five cases of puerperal fever were also notified, all were treated at the Royal Victoria Hospital, two being patients from outside the district.



One hundred and forty-eight cases of measles occurring in children under five years, were also visited.

A few sporadic cases of epidemic diarrhoea were brought to notice during the year, resulting in four infantile deaths from this cause.

**Creche**—This institution, which was started under voluntary auspices and was subsidised to the amount of £200 per annum by the Borough Corporation, has now been taken over entirely by the latter body as from the 15th September, 1919. Temporary accommodation is afforded at 43, Dover Road, pending the removal to more commodious quarters at St. Gabriel's, Lennard Road. The plans and estimates for the conversion of the latter premises have been submitted and inspected by representatives of the Ministry of Health, and have met with their approval. Subject to the revision of the estimates, the purchase of the property will shortly be completed, and it is hoped that during the current year this institution will be available for use.

During the year the following attendances have been made:—

2,411 attendances in respect of 30 children, giving an average of 8 children in attendance per diem.

The charge made for sustenance is 9d. a day, except in necessitous cases, when a reduction to 6d. is made. The total receipts for the year were £84, and the expenditure was £493.

**Other Duties of the Health Visitor.**—In addition to her duties in connection with maternity and child welfare, the Health Visitor has made visits to homes as under during the year:—

Infectious cases, including influenza and pneumonia	...	173
Tubercular cases	... ..	85
Deaths and still-births	... ..	38
Other visits (re housing, etc.)	... ..	29
		<hr/> 327 <hr/>

## SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

**Staff.**—The Medical Officer of Health's Staff is as follows:—

Mr. J. Pearson—Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Mr. H. W. Gill—Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Port Food Inspector, and Shipment Officer.

Mr. H. Summerfield—Assistant Sanitary Inspector and Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health.

Mr. A. J. Wort—Junior Assistant.

Mrs. E. Sievwright—Health Visitor.

I take this opportunity of recording my satisfaction with the very efficient manner in which the staff of the department have carried out their duties during the year.

## HOSPITAL ACCOMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

**Sanatorium.**—Provision for the accommodation and isolation of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric patients is provided in this institution, which stands enclosed by an iron fence in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres of ground on the Eastern boundary of the town. The building consists of an administrative block, 3 ward blocks, a porter's lodge, laundry, mortuary, a disinfecting chamber with Thresh's steam disinfecter, boiler house and carriage lodge. Since the acquisition of the Military buildings, comprising 2 ward block and the nurses' dormitory, the old administrative block has been ear-marked for observation purposes.

There will be four separate blocks available as the old corrugated iron diphtheria block is now condemned. These are the—

Scarlet Fever Block ...	...	...	14 beds
Enteric Block ...	...	...	12 „
A. Block (ex-Military) ...	...	...	22 „
B. Block (ex-Military) ...	...	...	22 „
			—
			70 „
			—

The number required on the basis of 2 beds per 1,000 of the population for infectious diseases, is 66, leaving a surplus of 4 beds, which is about sufficient to meet the requirements for such military cases as occur in the Shorncliffe area, and also civilians from the Sandgate Urban District with whose Council an agreement exists for taking the above diseases from that district, a charge being made of £2 2s. a week for each patient.

The establishment of Nursing Staff consists of the Matron, 2 Staff Nurses, and 6 Probationers, 2 Ward Maids, 1 Laundry Maid, Cook, 2 Domestic Maids, Porter and Wife.

During the year, owing to the retirement of some of the members of the nursing staff, the numbers have been considerably reduced, there now being only four probationers. It has been found practically impossible to replace these, and, in consequence, the work has been carried on under very adverse circumstances.

The manner in which the staff have carried out their duties, however, has been most satisfactory, and in every way commendable, notwithstanding these conditions, as is evidenced by the rare occasions of return cases or those due to cross infection.

The following cases were admitted during the year:—

#### CIVILIANS.

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
Scarlet fever ... ..	100	100	—
„ „ (‘‘ suspects ’’)	3	3	—
Diphtheria ... ..	38	37	1
„ (‘‘ carriers ’’)	3	3	—
„ (suspected)	5	5	—
Enteric fever ... ..	5	5	—
„ „ (recurrent)	1	1	—
Measles ... ..	4	4	—
Chicken-pox ... ..	3	3	—
	—	—	—
	162	161	1
	—	—	—

#### OUTSIDE BOROUGH.

SANDGATE	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
Scarlet Fever... ..	7	7	—
Diphtheria ... ..	3	3	—
	—	—	—
	10	10	—
	—	—	—

The military blocks are still available in consequence of the continuance of the admission of military patients. These consist of two blocks each containing two wards, with an intervening kitchen, two bathrooms, lavatories, and store closets, with a total accommodation of forty-four beds, and in addition, an administrative block comprising sitting-room, bathroom, and nine bedrooms.

These have not been used during the last twelve months to anything like the same extent as in former years. The following is a list of the admissions:

#### MILITARY.

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
Scarlet Fever ... ..	4	4	—
Diphtheria ... ..	9	9	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	1	—
Measles and German Measles	9	9	—
	—	—	—
	23	23	—
	—	—	—

#### PORT SANITARY.

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
Measles ... ..	1	1	—
Chicken Pox ... ..	6	6	—
	—	—	—
	7	7	—
	—	—	—



## SUMMARY OF ADMISSIONS.

				Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
Civilians	...	...	...	162	161	1
From outside Borough	...	...	...	10	10	—
Military	...	...	...	23	23	—
Port Sanitary	...	...	...	7	7	—
				—	—	—
				202	201	1
				—	—	—

Of the above cases admitted, 23 military and 74 civilian patients were treated by the Medical Officer of Health.

**Small-pox Hospital.**—Provision is made for the isolation of cases of small-pox at the Smallpox Hospital situated at the foot of the hills on the Dover Road, about half-a-mile N.E. of the town, and consisting of two blocks, one of which was erected in 1915. The original structure, which is of wood, contains two wards, kitchen, bathroom, etc., and the second, three bedrooms, kitchen-dining-room, bathroom, and the necessary offices for the nursing and administrative staff.

The original building is fast becoming unfit for modern requirements, and should be thoroughly renovated or replaced by a more suitable structure. Separate accommodation should be provided for the caretaker.

Water is obtained from a well sunk in the chalk, from which it is pumped by a windmill to a tank, holding 7,000 gallons, whence it is supplied by gravity to both blocks.

Hot water is available from a boiler for baths, etc., and a small cremator has been installed for the destruction of pail and other refuse. Liquid sewage is treated by passing through a septic tank.

No cases were admitted to this hospital during the year.

**Adoptive Acts in force in the Borough.**—The undermentioned adoptive Acts are in force in the Borough, and Bye-laws as enumerated on Pages 9 and 10 of this report:—

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act 1890, adopted in 1896.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, adopted in 1890.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1907, adopted in 1908.

**Extermination of Rats.**—During the year operations have been undertaken by the Corporation rat-catcher at the following centres:—

Private Houses	...	...	...	...	37
Boarding Houses	...	...	...	...	5
Hotels	...	...	...	...	2
Theatres	...	...	...	...	1

Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drapers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tobacconists	...	...	...	...	...	1
Railway stations		...	...	...	...	1
Allotments	...	...	...	...	...	2
Farms	...	...	...	...	...	2
Offices	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stables	...	...	...	...	...	2
Boot and Shoe Shops		...	...	...	...	2
Stores, Sheds, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	6
						<hr/> 69 <hr/>

In the 518 visits made 266 rats are known to have been destroyed, but this is doubtlessly only a small proportion of the total number killed. Many of the premises visited were badly infested, and very encouraging reports have been received of the good results obtained.

## HOUSING.

### ***General Housing Conditions of the District.—***

The conditions are little altered from those noted in my last report, with the exception of the tendency to conversion of a certain number of the larger type of private house into "residential flats," a certain number of which are self-contained. This is due to the altered conditions of the economic status as well as to the difficulty in providing sufficient domestic staff to run houses of the larger type.

***Extent of Shortage of Houses.—***There is a considerable shortage of houses of the small private dwelling class, as well as cottages for the working class.

***Measures taken to meet Shortage.—***During the year 104 houses have been erected under the building schemes mentioned in my last report. Of this number 99 are occupied. Of the number erected, 80 belong to the Corporation scheme at Walton Farm, and 24 under Sir Philip Sassoon's scheme on the Durlocks. It is contemplated that the remaining 120 houses of the Corporation scheme which are being erected in batches of 20 will be ready by the middle of July, 1922. In fact, with the exception of 34, the foundations have all been laid, and the houses are in various stages of construction. Four additional houses are also being built at the Durlocks.

No important change in the population is anticipated in the near future.

### **Overcrowding.**

**EXTENT.**—There is evidence of some improvement in this respect, no instance of gross overcrowding having come to my notice.

**CAUSES.**—Those mentioned in my last report still exist.

**MEASURE TAKEN FOR DEALING WITH OVERCROWDING, Etc.**—The measure taken in providing houses in the above-mentioned schemes will eventually prove beneficial, and relieve the former congestion.

Three cases of overcrowding were dealt with during the year, accommodation being found after considerable delay.

***Fitness of Houses.***—The general standard of the houses of the district is very fair. Of the unfit houses dealt with, want of sufficient ventilation around house, dampness, and general dilapidation were the chief defects found to exist.

In the course of house-to-house inspections of various parts of the district, 270 houses were inspected for the purpose of Section 15 of the 1909 Act, the defects found, however, being dealt with under the Public Health Act. Table XI. of this report shows the sanitary work carried out during the year at these and other houses as a result of notices served under the Public Health Act.

Six houses were dealt with under Housing (Inspection of District) Regulation 1910. Notices under Section 28 of The Housing and Town Planning Act were served in respect of 5 other houses.

Lack of workmen and materials has been the chief difficulty experienced in remedying unfitness in houses, and is the usual excuse put forward by property owners.

As already referred to, with the exception of about twenty houses, the water supply for all domestic purposes is from the Waterworks Company's mains.

Sewage disposal is by the water-carriage system except in some 8 or 9 houses situated in the rural parts of the district, and the provision of galvanised iron covered dustbins for the disposal of refuse has been already referred to.

***Unhealthy Area.***—Reference was made to the scheme for dealing with the Radnor Street area in my report for last year, the area comprises 2 acres 145 sq. yards, and deals with 90 houses having a population of 465 persons whom it will be necessary to displace.



**Bye-Laws.**—No bye-laws for the regulation of houses-let-in-lodgings or for tents, vans, sheds, etc., used for human habitation, are in force in the Borough, and especially in the former case is it desirable that steps should be taken to have these framed.

## HOUSING CONDITIONS—STATISTICS

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

### 1. GENERAL.

(1)	Estimated population	...	...	...	33,110
(2)	General death-rate	...	...	...	10.4 per 1,000
(3)	Death-rate from Tuberculosis	...	...	...	0.8 per 1,000
(4)	Infantile mortality	...	...	...	52.4 per 1,000 births registered
(5)	Number of dwelling-houses of all classes				7,200 approx.
(6)	Number of working class dwelling-houses				4,450
(7)	Number of new working class houses erected				104

### 2. UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

#### 1. Inspection.

(1)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	270
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910	6
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	4

#### 2. Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	8
---	---

#### 3. Action under Statutory Powers.

##### A. Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	5
---	---

- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit.
- (a) By owners ... .. 2  
(in hand at end of year)
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... .. Nil.
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... Nil.

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 464
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied.
- (a) By owners ... .. 239
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... .. Nil.

C. Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act 1909.

- (1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders 2
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... 1  
(last year's)
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ... .. Nil.
- (4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made Nil.
- (5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders... Nil.

3. UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a), Part I., or (b), Part II. of the Act of 1890.

- (1) Name of Area ... .. Radnor Street Scheme
- (2) Acreage ... .. 9825 super yds.
- (3) Number of working class houses in area 90
- (4) Number of working class persons to be displaced ... .. 465

4. Number of houses not complying with the building bye-laws erected with consent of Local Authority under Section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919 Nil.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Pearson, is engaged on the housing work, being assisted by Mr. Summerfield, Assistant Inspector. Their duties are systematic inspection on House-to-House lines, and for the purposes of the Housing and Town Planning Act Mr. Pearson is also Building Inspector.

## PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.

**Shipping.**—During 1920, with the exception of several fishing boats from Dover, Ramsgate and Rye, the only vessels arriving in the port have been foreign, viz., the South Eastern and Chatham Railway Company's boats from Calais and Boulogne, and the Dutch boat from Flushing. Table "a" given below indicates the total number and tonnage of these vessels arriving at the port, the coastwise steamers being those belonging to the Company, and the sailing vessels, ketches from the Thames and elsewhere.

**Present Facilities for preventing the Importation and Spread of Disease.**—The medical inspection of passengers arriving at the port has hitherto been carried out by the Medical Officer of Health. Cases needing disinfection and bathing have so far been dealt with at the Borough Disinfection Station and Cleansing Station situated about half-a-mile from the harbour. This station which was of a temporary nature has had to be abandoned on account of risks from fire, etc. Hospital accommodation and shelter for contacts have been also provided at the Isolation Hospital which is in close proximity to the Cleansing Station. Small-pox cases are treated at the Small-pox Hospital situated about one and a half miles from the pier.

**Developments and Extensions needed.**—To deal effectively with the passenger traffic on the lines indicated above, the inspection staff, both medical and sanitary, should be increased. Accommodation should also be provided for medical inspection, and staff, disinfecting apparatus, etc., at the harbour, and also a motor ambulance for the prompt removal of infectious cases to hospital.

The installation of a properly equipped cleansing and disinfecting station is a matter of urgency.



***Risks of Introduction of Infectious Diseases to which the port is exposed.***—With the exception of a few timber and ice vessels, which prior to the war arrived from Norwegian and Baltic ports, the chief risks of introduction is through the passenger traffic via Boulogne and Flushing from all parts of the continent, as well as Peninsular and Oriental passengers from Egypt and the East travelling overland from Marseilles, etc. Other classes of passengers include discharged crews from Mediterranean ports, landing at Marseilles and proceeding overland to Boulogne. It would be quite possible for infectious diseases to be introduced (even with medical inspection at this port of all passengers), owing to the short duration of the passage from many of the infected areas which would allow an infected person time to arrive in England before the initial symptoms of the disease had developed.

It is therefore evident the position of the Ferry Ports, of which this is a type, differs materially from Ports dealing with ocean going traffic, where the shortest voyages occupy more days than the cross-Channel boats take hours. Unless a passenger develops acute symptoms on the passage, no intimation would be available from the Practique point of view. On account of the desire to expedite the journey of the passengers, there is every opportunity for a large proportion being landed and entrained before a case of possible serious sickness was detected and brought to the notice of the Medical Inspector. Regulations giving special power to this class of port ought to be considered as soon as possible in face of the present menace from plague, cholera, and small-pox in Europe.

***Inspection.***—The various boats belonging to the S.E. and C.R. Company undergo a weekly inspection, the total number of such inspections was 364. In addition to these there were 12 vessels arriving coastwise, all of which were inspected, and one found to be in a dirty condition was cleansed on the attention of the captain being drawn to this condition.

One sailing vessel from the Baltic arriving timber-laden was also inspected.

(a) Amount of shipping entering the district during 1920 :

			Number inspected.			
			By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Inspector of Nuisances.	Number reported to be defective.	Number of Orders issued.
FOREIGN	Number.	Tonnage.				
Steamers	1106	595764				
Sailing	1	112				
Fishing	Nil.	Nil.				
TOTALS	1107	595876	1	340	Nil.	Nil.

			Number inspected.			
	Number.	Tonnage.	By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Inspector of Nuisances.	Number reported to be defective.	Number of Orders issued.
COASTWISE						
Steamers	36	13906				
Sailing	8	428				
Fishing	Not known					
TOTALS	33	11272	Nil.	30		
<hr/>						
TOTAL—	1102	569687	Nil.	348	Nil.	Nil.
(Foreign and Coastwise)						

(b)

Names of Vessels arriving in District.		Names of vessels subjected to measures of rat destruction.		Method employed.	No. of rats killed.
Plague infected.	Plague suspected.	Plague infected.	Plague suspected.		
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

The following foodstuffs have been imported through this Port during the year. These have been inspected under the Foreign Food Regulations, and in most instances found in a satisfactory condition.

Foodstuff condemned appears in the following Table, furnished by Mr. Gill, Assistant Inspector under the Foreign Food Regulations.

### ***Foodstuffs Imported 1920.***

#### **FROM FLUSHING.**

					cwts.	qrs.
Fruit and Vegetables	...	...	...	...	774,043	0
Margarine	...	...	...	...	170,890	0
Shrimps	...	...	...	...	30,553	0
Veal	...	...	...	...	20,267	0
Mutton	...	...	...	...	17,378	0
Offal	...	...	...	...	6,149	2
Oysters	...	...	...	...	5,828	1
Fruit Pulp	...	...	...	...	5,307	1
Milk (1,287 churns)	...	...	...	...	2,263	0
Winkles	...	...	...	...	2,124	0
Cheese	...	...	...	...	1,778	0
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	1,260	2
Cockles	...	...	...	...	1,179	0
Poultry	...	...	...	...	655	0
Smelts	...	...	...	...	567	0
Game	...	...	...	...	487	0

					cwts.	qrs.
Lard Compound	...	...	...	...	444	0
Mussels	...	...	...	...	191	0
Fish	...	...	...	...	115	0
Eggs	...	...	...	...	97	2
Preserved Meat	...	...	...	...	78	1
Caraway Seeds	...	...	...	...	74	0
Lard	...	...	...	...	65	0
Salted Guts	...	...	...	...	54	0
Plovers' Eggs	...	...	...	...	18	1
Beef	...	...	...	...	13	0
Sausages	...	...	...	...	5	2
Frogs	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pig Fat	...	...	...	...		20 lbs.
Pork Carcases (17,705)	...	...	...	...	19,656	0

## EX BOULOGNE.

Fruit and Vegetables	...	...	...	...	144,485	2
Poultry	...	...	...	...	3,938	3
Nuts	...	...	...	...	842	1
Fish	...	...	...	...	584	0
Oranges	...	...	...	...	576	0
Preserved Fruit	...	...	...	...	482	0
Figs	...	...	...	...	182	3
Dates	...	...	...	...	166	1
Mushrooms...	...	...	...	...	84	0
Milk	...	...	...	...	50	0
Game	...	...	...	...	46	0
Cheese	...	...	...	...	6	0

## EX CALAIS.

Fruit and Vegetables	...	...	...	...	58,024	0
Preserved Fruit	...	...	...	...	5,043	2
Dates	...	...	...	...	3,991	0
Hops	...	...	...	...	2,558	0
Nuts	...	...	...	...	513	0
Chocolate	...	...	...	...	142	0
Poultry	...	...	...	...	91	0
Oranges	...	...	...	...	30	0
Yeast	...	...	...	...	4	0

## CONDEMNATIONS.

					cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Fruit Pulp	...	...	...	...	84	0	0
Fruit and Vegetables	...	...	...	...	48	2	0
Offal	...	...	...	...	34	3	20
Preserved Meat	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Pig Fat	...	...	...	...	0	0	20



## PRINCIPAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

### IMPORTS.

Foodstuffs of all kinds.	Wines
Silks	Drapery
Empty Baskets	Straw Envelopes
Machinery	Office Furniture
Fancy Goods	Motor Cars

### EXPORTS.

Live Horses	Tobacco
Woollens	Horse Meat
Machinery	Frozen Meat
Also Coal, Timber and Ice, both Foreign and Coastwise.	

I enclose the Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Your obedient servant,

M. G. YUNGE-BATEMAN,

M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H., (Camb.),  
Medical Officer of Health.

SANITARY AND BUILDING INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,  
FOLKESTONE,

JANUARY, 1921.

*To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the  
Borough of Folkestone.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure of submitting my Thirty-first Annual Report showing the work done under the various headings, as carried out by my department for the year ending December 31st, 1920.

The work continues to increase on account of new legislation and Orders issued by the Ministry of Health, notwithstanding this and an inadequate staff, every effort has been made to carry out the Acts, Bye-laws, and Orders so as to ensure the Borough being kept in a Healthy and Sanitary condition.

Systematic House to House Inspections have been made of North Street, Queen Street, Rossendale Road, Thanet Gardens, East Cliff, Mill Bay, Linden Crescent, Walton Road, Fernbank Crescent, and a partial inspection in many other Streets.

In remedying the defects found, it was necessary to serve 218 Intimation notices; for the provision of Dustbins, 251; Statutory notices under Sec. 94 of the Public Health Act, 64; under Sec. 36 Statutory notices, 54; under Sec. 41 Statutory notices 3; and under Sec. 28 of the Housing and Town Planning Act 1919, Statutory notices, 5; besides many letters to Owners calling their attention to immediate necessary repairs. This work necessitated 417 primary inspections and 758 secondary inspections for final completion of the remedial work. For detailed inspections see Table 1.

**School Inspection and Disinfection.**—The sanitary conveniences of the various Elementary Schools have been periodically inspected, and in most cases have been kept in a satisfactory condition on account of modern construction, but those at St. Peter's School are still in an unsatisfactory condition. Certain disinfection has been carried out at some schools where infectious disease has been found, under the direction of the Medical Officer.

**Allotment Gardens and Piggeries.**—Much routine inspection was necessary to ensure proper cleanliness of these premises, accumulations of manure were found in some cases, when notices were served on the owners to dig in or cover the manure. The piggeries are a good distance from dwellings, were kept clean, and no case of swine fever or other disease was found to exist in any of the premises.

**Stables, Mews and Garages.**—All these premises were regularly inspected and proper and prompt removal of dung was carried out. In only a few instances was it necessary to serve notices on the owners. In the garages very little nuisance exists, and that chiefly deposit of oily rags in improper places. The number of stables continue to decrease and the garages to increase. The tenements over some of the stables and garages have been periodically inspected and kept in a good sanitary condition as far as their construction permits.

**Milkshops, Dairies and Cowsheds.**—There are now 4 cowsheds in the Borough, 17 dairies and 42 purveyors of milk, on the register. The cowsheds are regularly inspected and kept in a good sanitary condition. From experience gained in inspecting carcasses in the slaughter-houses I find a number of milch cows are affected with tuberculosis, very often in the udder and mammary glands, and this points to the necessity of a vigilant and constant inspection of all milch cows in the Borough.

**Housing and Town Planning Acts.**—Under these Acts 5 houses have been reported under Sec. 28 of the 1919 Act where the houses were not in a reasonable state of repair, and notices served for their amendment, which, not being complied with, the Corporation decided to carry out the work themselves and charge the owners with the cost. One house was reported under Sec. 17 of the 1909 Act. Much of the work under this Act is in suspense due to the shortage of houses.

**Port Sanitary Inspection.**—All coastwise and other ships from Foreign ports (other than S.E.C.R. Boats) were inspected as soon as possible, and the S.E.C.R. Boats as occasion required. The shipping was found generally in a satisfactory sanitary condition, and no infectious disease was introduced by shipping during the past year other than that dealt with under the Aliens' Orders.

**Bakehouses.**—These were regularly inspected. In three cases it was found necessary to serve notices on the owners for the lime-washing of their premises.

**Common Lodging Houses.**—Periodical visits were made to these houses, four in number, to ensure compliance with the Bye-laws relating thereto. They were kept in good order with one exception, where it was necessary to require the renewing of dirty and dilapidated bedding.



**Food Inspection.**—A systematic Inspection was made of the various shops and costers' barrows, these now greatly increased. A large amount of foodstuffs was condemned. A list of same will be found in table at end of this report. Regular inspections were made of eating houses and restaurant kitchens and places where food was prepared, to ensure the food was in proper condition, and all cooking utensils kept in a clean condition. Fried fish shops were also constantly visited for the same purpose. In one case the fat used for fish frying was submitted for analysis, but no adverse comment was made on it.

**Food and Drugs Act.**—Eighty five samples of various articles were submitted during the past year to the Borough Analyst for analysis. A table at the end of the report shows the list of articles analysed, with the result and action taken. With regard to the 66 samples of milk, special attention was made to detect the addition of chemical preservatives or colouring matter, but none were found.

**Factory and Workshops Act.**—The 30 factories and 234 workshops in the Borough have been regularly inspected, and also such out-workers' premises as we have found. The number of these are diminishing, which I consider an advantage, as it is better to have all articles of clothing, etc., made in a sanitary workshop than in a house where cleanly conditions can not at all times be maintained, and the risk of infectious disease being hidden therein.

**Rag Flock Act.**—The premises using rag flock have been inspected, but all flock used in making or re-making bedding, etc., has been found satisfactory.

**Slaughterhouses.**—There are 6 registered and 1 licensed Slaughter-houses in the Borough, which have been regularly inspected to ensure the reasonable compliance of the Bye-laws relating thereto. As for the past 30 years I have pointed out in 25 annual reports the condition and unsuitable position of the Slaughter-houses, and the Medical Officer having made a special report thereon, further comment by me is unnecessary.

**The Fisheries (Oyster, Crab and Lobster) Act 1877.**—A close inspection of fish shops and barrows has been maintained where Crabs and Lobsters have been exposed for sale, to see that no undersized Crabs or Lobsters were exposed for sale or that either of these were in spawn.

**Shops Act.**—A careful inspection has been made of the various shops and stalls and barrows in the town to ensure compliance with the provisions of these Acts. Four cases were brought before the Borough Bench for selling during prohibited hours; 3 persons were fined 2s. 6d. and 10s. costs, and one case was dismissed.

I wish to acknowledge the cordial help at all times of my Assistants, Mr. Gill, Mr. Summerfield, and Mr. Wort.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. PEARSON, Assoc. R. San. Inst.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1920 and previous Years.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths. §		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.				
		Nett.		Number. (5)	Rate. (6)	of Non- residents registered in the District. (7)	of Resi- dents not registered in the District. (8)	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.		
		Number. (3)	Rate. (4)					Number. (9)	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births. (10)		Number. (11)	Rate. (12)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1914	34,163	605	17·7	353	10·3	39	56	37	61·1	370	10·8	
1915	33,209	656	19·7	507	15·2	55	65	75	114·3	517	15·5	
1916	33,209	812	21·9	470	13·8	68	65	64	78·8	473	13·8	
1917	{ 35510 for birth rate 31836 for death rate	684	19·2	470	15·2	80	65	57	83·3	470	14·7	
1918	{ 32122 for birth rate 28669 for death rate	595	18·5	434	15·1	57	84	52	68·9	461	16·1	
1919	{ 33061 for birth rate 31737 for death rate	648	19·6	391	12·3	54	64	41	63·3	401	12·5	
1920	{ 33219 for birth rate 33002 for death rate	724	21·7	357	10·8	49	37	38	52·4	345	10·4	

§ “Transferable Deaths” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales die in a district other than that in which they resided.

Total Population at all ages	...	33,495	} At Census of 1911.
Number of inhabited houses	...	7,161	
Average number of persons per house	...	4·7	
Area of District in Acres (land and inland water)		...	2,630



TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1920.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.							Total Cases notified in each locality.				Total Cases removed to Hospital.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						West Ward.	North Ward.	East Ward.	Morehall Ward.		
		Under 1	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.						65 and upwards.
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cholera (C) Plague (P)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diphtheria	45	3	8	25	6	3	...	9	9	17	10	38	
Erysipelas	14	...	1	1	1	3	6	5	3	4	2	...	
Scarlet Fever	121	...	11	90	15	5	...	28	50	39	4	100	
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Enteric Fever	5	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	4	...	...	5	
Relapsing Fever (R) Continued Fever (C)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Puerperal Fever	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	4	1	...	...	
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ophthalmia neonatorum	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	...	...	
Acute encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Acute polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Malaria Fever	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	6	...	...	...	
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trench Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Acute Primary Pneumonia	32	1	4	5	2	7	11	7	12	12	1	...	
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	665	10	328	299	20	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Measles and German measles	84	...	...	3	22	46	11	19	28	31	6	...	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	33	2	6	13	7	2	3	4	12	13	4	...	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Totals	1019	24	358	437	74	88	32	75	130	122	27	157	

### TABLE III.

## Causes of and Ages at Death during the Year 1920.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE—WHOLE DISTRICT.

[illegible]

### TABLE III (a).

## Causes of and Ages at Death during the Year 1920.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE—WEST WARD.

[illegible]



**TABLE III (b).**

### Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1920.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE—NORTH WARD.

[illegible]

### TABLE III (c).

## Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1920.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE—EAST WARD.

[illegible]



### TABLE III (d).

## Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1920.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE—MOREHALL WARD.

[illegible]



# TABLE IV.

## INFANT MORTALITY.

1920. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various  
Ages under 1 Year of Age.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE—WHOLE DISTRICT.

Cause of Death.			Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & under 3 months.	3 months & under 6 months.	6 months & under 9 months.	9 months & under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All causes	Certified	...	6	7	2	2	17	4	6	8	2	37
	Uncertified	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Small Pox			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Chicken Pox			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Scarlet Fever			...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Whooping Cough			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> )			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis			...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Bronchitis			...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Pneumonia (all forms)			...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	5
Diarrhœa			...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
Enteritis			...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Gastritis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis			...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth			1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations			...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Premature Birth			3	4	1	...	8	...	1	...	...	9
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus			1	1	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	5
Other causes			2	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	4
Totals			7	7	2	2	18	4	6	8	1	38

### NETT BIRTHS IN THE YEAR.

Legitimate	...	...	672.
Illegitimate	...	...	52.

### NETT DEATHS IN THE YEAR.

Legitimate Infants	...	28.
Illegitimate Infants	...	10.

## TABLE IV (a).

## INFANT MORTALITY.

1920. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various  
Ages under 1 Year of Age.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE—WEST WARD.

Cause of Death.			Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & under 3 months.	3 months & under 6 months.	6 months & under 9 months.	9 months & under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.	
All causes	{	Certified	...	3	3	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	8
		Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox			...										
Chicken Pox			...										
Measles			...										
Scarlet Fever			...										
Whooping Cough			...										
Diphtheria and Croup			...										
Erysipelas			...										
{ Tuberculous Meningitis			...										
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis			...										
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases			...										
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> )			...										
Convulsions			...										
Laryngitis			...										
Bronchitis			...										
Pneumonia (all forms)			...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	
{ Diarrhoea			...										
{ Enteritis			...										
Gastritis			...										
Syphilis			...										
Rickets			...										
Suffocation, overlying			...										
Injury at Birth			...										
Atelectasis			...										
{ Congenital Malformations			...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
{ Premature Birth			...	3	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	
{ Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus			...										
Other causes			...										
Totals				3	3	1	1	8	...	...	...	8	

## TABLE IV (b).

## INFANT MORTALITY.

1920. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various  
Ages under 1 Year of Age.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE—NORTH WARD.

Cause of Death.			Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & under 3 months.	3 months & under 6 months.	6 months & under 9 months.	9 months & under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All causes	Certified	...	...	3	1	1	5	3	3	5	...	16
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Tuberculous Meningitis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> )			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms)			...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
{ Diarrhoea			...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
{ Enteritis			...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Gastritis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis			...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Congenital Malformations			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Premature Birth			...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	3
{ Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus			...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	4
Other causes			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals			...	3	1	1	5	3	3	5	...	16



**TABLE IV (c).**  
**INFANT MORTALITY.**

**1920. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various  
Ages under 1 Year of Age.**

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE—EAST WARD.

Cause of Death.			Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & under 3 months.	3 months & under 6 months.	6 months & under 9 months.	9 months & under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All causes	Certified	...	2	1	...	...	3	1	3	3	2	12
	Uncertified	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Small Pox ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Scarlet Fever ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Whooping Cough			...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Diphtheria and Croup			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tuberculous Meningitis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> )			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Bronchitis ...			...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Pneumonia (all forms)			...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Diarrhoea ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations			...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Premature Birth			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus			1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other causes ...			2	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	4
Totals			3	1	...	...	4	1	3	3	2	13

## TABLE IV (d).

## INFANT MORTALITY.

1920. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various  
Ages under 1 Year of Age.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE—MOREHALL WARD.

Cause of Death.			Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & under 3 months.	3 months & under 6 months.	6 months & under 9 months.	9 months & under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All causes	Certified	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox ...												
Chicken Pox ...												
Measles ...												
Scarlet Fever ...												
Whooping Cough												
Diphtheria and Croup												
Erysipelas ...												
Tuberculous Meningitis												
Abdominal Tuberculosis												
Other Tuberculous Diseases												
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> )												
Convulsions ...												
Laryngitis ...												
Bronchitis ...												
Pneumonia (all forms)												
Diarrhœa ...												
Enteritis ...												
Gastritis ...												
Syphilis ...												
Rickets ...												
Suffocation, overlying												
Injury at Birth ...			1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis ...												
Congenital Malformations												
Premature Birth												
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus												
Other causes ...												
Totals			1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1

## TABLE V.

### Articles Disinfected by the Steam Disinfector at the Sanatorium.

---

<i>Description.</i>	<i>No. of Articles.</i>
Various articles of clothing ...	145
Feather beds, mattresses, palliasses, etc. ...	439
Bolsters ...	145
Pillows ...	349
Quilts (including eiderdowns) ...	111
Counterpanes ...	122
Blankets ...	522
Sheets ...	179
Towels ...	38
Curtains ...	18
Cushions ...	17
Rugs ...	37
Miscellaneous articles ...	54
Total ...	2176

---

### Articles destroyed at the Refuse Destructor.

---

<i>Description.</i>	<i>No. of Articles.</i>
Feather beds, mattresses, palliasses, &c. ...	9
Blankets ...	3
Pillows ...	4
Articles of clothing ...	6



**TABLE VI.****Food condemned and destroyed from within  
the Borough.**

2 forequarters of beef (Tubercular).
8 carcasses of sheep (English).
2 carcasses of sheep (Colonial).
1 carcase of "slink" veal.
3 carcasses of pigs (Hydraemic).
1 carcase of lamb.
1 carcase of "slink" lamb.
1 bullock's head (Tubercular).
12 sets of bullock's lungs (Tubercular).
9 bullocks' livers (Tubercular).
3 bullocks' mesenteries (Tubercular)
3 pigs' heads (Tubercular).
1 pig's liver (Tubercular).
1 set of sheep's lungs.
273 lbs. of beef.
328 lbs. of mutton and lamb.
35 lbs. of beef suet.
84 rabbits.
34½ lbs. of bacon.
12 chickens.
120 sheep's kidneys.
44 lbs. of salmon.
672 lbs. of bream.
56 lbs. of haddocks.
56 lbs. of mackerel.
217 lbs. of escallops.
56 lbs. of smoked fillets.
15 lbs. of kippers.
96 oysters.
12 crabs weighing 11½ lbs.
49 lbs. of corned beef.
21 lbs. of cooked ham.
6 lbs. of tinned tongue.
2 lbs. of cheese.

**TABLE VI.—Food condemned and destroyed from  
within the Borough** (*continued*).

1 lb. of butter.
7 lbs. of lentils.
4 lbs. of rice.
6 lbs. of butter beans
42 lbs. of tinned tomatoes.
107 tins of condensed milk.
2 tins of fruit.
9 tins of sardines.
3 tins of potted meat.
1 tin of salmon.
1 tins of crab.
3 bottles of chutney.
7075 eggs.

TABLE VII.

Food and Drugs purchased during the year for the  
purpose of Analysis.

DATE.	DESCRIPTION.	RESULT.	REMARKS.
Feb. 3rd	10 New Milks	8 Genuine	1 sample deficient in fat to extent of 7 per cent., and 1 to the extent of 25 per cent. Vendor of former sample summoned before Borough Bench and case dismissed. Fine of £5 and £1 1s. costs imposed in latter case.
„ „	1 Lard	Genuine	
„ „	1 Butter	Genuine	
Mar. 13th	9 New Milks	Genuine	Free from preservatives.
„ „	1 Fruit Wine	Genuine	
„ „	1 Butter	Genuine	
„ „	1 Strawberry Jam	Genuine	
Apr. 11th	6 New Milks	Genuine	Free from preservatives.
„ 12th	4 New Milks	Genuine	Free from preservatives.
„ „	1 Butter	Genuine	Unusually salt.
„ „	1 Cheese	Genuine	
June 4th	10 New Milks	7 Genuine	3 samples deficient in fat to extent of 7 per cent., 10 per cent., and 13 per cent. respectively. Proceedings taken before Borough Bench and vendor of sample deficient 10 per cent. fined £2 and £1 costs. Other two cases dismissed.
„ „	1 Butter	Genuine	
„ „	1 Lard	Genuine	
„ „	1 Self-Raising Flour	Genuine	
Aug. 19th	9 New Milks	8 Genuine	1 sample contained 5 per cent. of extraneous water, Vendor warned.
„ „	1 Butter	Genuine	
„ „	1 Lard	Genuine	
„ „	1 Self-Raising Flour	Genuine	



**TABLE VII.—Food and Drugs purchased during the year  
for the purpose of Analysis** *(continued)*.

DATE.	DESCRIPTION.	RESULT.	REMARKS.
Oct. 28th	9 New Milks	8 Genuine	1 sample contained 5 per cent. of extraneous water. Vendor warned.
„ „	1 Butter	Genuine	
„ „	1 Flour	Genuine	
„ „	1 Cheese	Genuine	
Nov. 27th	9 New Milks	8 Genuine	1 sample contained 17 per cent. of extraneous water. Case before Borough Bench dismissed.
„ „	1 Margarine	Genuine	Sold contrary to provisions of Sale of Food and Drugs Acts as to marking. Vendor fined 10/- in each of two cases and costs.
„ „	1 Sugar	Genuine	
„ „	1 Preserved Cream	Genuine	Contained 0.2 per cent of boric acid. Sold contrary to Public Health (Milk & Cream) Regulations as to labelling. Vendor attended before Sanitary Committee and gave an explanation.
<b><u>PORT SANITARY.</u></b>			
May 13th	Fruit Pulp (in transit)		Contained no preservatives or aniline colour.

## TABLE VIII.

Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations 1912  
and 1917.*Report for the Year ending 31st December, 1920*

## 1.--Milk ; and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

	(a) Number of Samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk ... ..	66	Nil
Cream ... ..	Nil	Nil

Nature of preservative in each case in column (b) and action taken under the Regulations in regard to it.

## 2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.

(i) Correct statements made ...	Nil
(ii) Statements incorrect ... ..	1
Total ...	1

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream.

(i) Above 35 per cent. ... ..	1
(ii) Below 35 per cent. ... ..	Nil
Total ...	1

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1) and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed.  
One.

(d) Particulars in each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with and action taken.

Failure to make necessary declaration as to preservatives on container.

Vendor attended before Sanitary Committee, who accepted his explanation as satisfactory.

## 3. -- Thickening substances. Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream. Action taken where found.

Nil.

## TABLE IX.

**Nuisances under the Public Health Acts dealt with  
and abated during the year.**

House drains completely relaid ... ..	5
House drains repaired ... ..	5
Blocked drains cleared ... ..	29
Watercloset roofs repaired ... ..	5
,, doors repaired ... ..	3
,, new basins fixed ... ..	13
,, repairs to valve closets ... ..	2
,, foul basins cleansed ... ..	3
,, new flushing cisterns fixed ... ..	5
,, flushing cisterns repaired ... ..	16
Soilpipes repaired and cleared ... ..	5
Caps fixed to intercepting traps ... ..	5
New glazed earthenware sinks fixed ... ..	7
New sink wastepipes fixed ... ..	5
Traps provided to sinks, etc. ... ..	9
Storage tanks removed and water supply taken from rising main ... ..	1
Water supply provided to house temporarily without same	1
External walls rendered in cement ... ..	4
Walls repointed or repaired to abate dampness ... ..	20
Roofs repaired and made watertight ... ..	29
Guttering and downspouting cleared and repaired ... ..	26
Pavings of yards repaired ... ..	17
Repairs to plastering of walls ... ..	8
Repairs to plastering of ceilings ... ..	10
Repairs to house floors ... ..	14
Repairs to scullery pavings ... ..	10
Walls cleansed and redecorated ... ..	28
Ceilings cleansed and redecorated ... ..	48
Repairs to kitchen ranges ... ..	5
Repairs to coppers ... ..	4
Ventilation provided to habitable rooms without fireplaces	2
Insanitary premises cleansed on notice to occupier ...	4



**TABLE IX.—Nuisances under the Public Health Acts dealt with and abated during the year** (*continued*).

Animals so kept as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	9
Noisy animals and birds under Bye-laws	...	...	...	4
Cases of overcrowding dealt with	...	...	...	2
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	3
Complaints in connection with smoke nuisances	...	...	...	3
Galvanized iron dustbins provided	...	...	...	239
Miscellaneous defects, etc	...	...	...	39
<b>LICENSED PREMISES.</b>				
Foul urinals cleansed	...	...	...	1
Roofing provided to urinals	...	...	...	1
Repairs to urinals	...	...	...	1
<b>SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.</b>				
Cleansing and lime-washing on notice	...	...	...	2
Offensive accumulations removed on notice	...	...	...	1
<b>STABLES.</b>				
Repairs to roof	...	...	...	1
Reconstruction of dungpit	...	...	...	1
Cleansing of dungpit on notice	...	...	...	2
Repairs to paving	...	...	...	1
Yards cleansed on notice	...	...	...	4
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	4
<b>COWSHEDS.</b>				
Cleansing and lime-washing on notice	...	...	...	1
<b>WORKSHOPS, Etc.</b>				
Ceilings cleansed and lime-washed on notice	...	...	...	2
<b>BAKEHOUSES.</b>				
Walls cleansed and lime-washed on notice	...	...	...	2
Ceilings cleansed and lime-washed on notice	...	...	...	4
Repairs to flooring	...	...	...	1

**TABLE X.**

**1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces,**  
including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or  
Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Prosecu- tions (4)
Factories ... (Including Factory Laundries)	35	—	—
Workshops ... (Including Workshop Laundries)	253	—	—
Workplaces ... (Other than Outworkers' Premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	120	—	—
Totals ...	408	—	—

**2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**

Particulars  (1)	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions (5)	
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)		
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>					
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	2	2	—	—	
Want of Ventilation ... ..					
Overcrowding ... ..					
Want of Drainage to Floors ... ..					
Other Nuisances ... ..	3	3	—	—	
Sanitary Accommodation {	insufficient ... ..	1	1	—	
	unsuitable or defective ... ..	1	1	—	
	not separate for sexes ... ..				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>					
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouses (s. 101)					
Breach of special sanitary requirements for Bake-houses (s. 97 to 100) ... ..					
Other Offences ... .. (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)					
Total ... ..	7	7	—	—	

3.—Home Work.

NATURE OF WORK.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.										Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.			Outwork in Infected Premises, Sections 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.					Prosecutions.					Instances.			Instances.		
	Sending twice in the year		Sending once in the year			Failing to keep or permit of lists.		Failing to send lists.			Instances.			Instances.		
	Lists	Con-tractors	Work-men	Lists	Con-tractors	Work-men	Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Failing to keep or permit of lists.	Failing to send lists.		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)							
Wearing Apparel—	30	16	52	...	...	...	141									
(1) making, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2									
(2) cleaning and washing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Household linen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Lace, lace curtains and nets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Curtains and furniture hangings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Furniture and upholstery	7	7	6	...	...	...	11									
Electro-plate ...																
File making ...																
Brass and brass articles																
Fur pulling ...																
Cables and chains																
Anchors and grapnels																
Cart gear ...																
Locks, latches and keys																
Umbrellas, &c. ...																
Artificial flowers																
Nets, other than wire nets																
Tents ...																
Sacks ...																
Racquet and tennis balls																
Paper bags and boxes																
Brush making																
Pea picking ...																
Feather sorting																
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.																
Stuffed toys ...																
Basket making																
Total	37	23	58	...	...	...	154									



**4.—Registered Workshops.**

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year. (1)				Number. (2)
Bakehouses	...	...	...	40
Tailors	...	...	...	24
Bootmakers	...	...	...	22
Upholsterers	...	...	...	12
Dressmakers	...	...	...	64
Milliners	...	...	...	22
Others	...	...	...	79
Total number of Workshops on Register				263

**5.—Other Matters.**

Class. (1)				Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—				
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ...				—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) {				Notified by H.M. Inspector ... Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector
Other ...				—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—				
Certificates granted during the year ...				—
In use at the end of the year ...				3

TABLE XI.

Port of Folkestone.—Record of Medical Inspections of Aliens 1920.

	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTALS.
Total Number of Aliens entering Port (including Transmigrants)	579	5426	5294	5899	6112	6080	4713	3370	2719	40192
Aliens inspected .. ..	579	5426	5294	5899	6112	6080	4713	3370	2719	40192
Aliens medically examined ...	23	178	139	152	156	134	139	130	102	1183
Percentage of full medical examinations to total landings ..	4	3	2·4	2·6	2·5	2·6	2·7	3·5	4	—
Aliens rejected on medical grounds Certificates (a), (b) and (c) ..	Nil.	8	5	10	27	3	2	2	6	63
Aliens conditionally landed Certificates (d), (e) and (f) ...	Nil.	1	1	2	4	2	8	Nil.	1	19

Total number of Aliens landed and examined does not include 938 Austrian children from the Famine Area and landed at this port.

## FOLKESTONE METEOROLOGICAL CHART, 1920.

MONTH	Mean Temp.	Absolute		Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Daily Range	Sunshine per Campbell Stokes Recorder. Hours	Rainfall	Relative Humidity	No. of Sunless Days	No. of Rainy Days
		Max.	Min.								
	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees					
JANUARY	42.5	52.0	27.0	46.0	37.0	9.0	50.8	3.21	90	15	18
FEBRUARY	44.8	57.0	33.0	49.3	40.4	8.9	120.6	0.47	88	8	7
MARCH	47.0	67.0	38.0	52.6	41.2	11.5	133.2	1.09	86	6	12
APRIL	49.1	58.0	38.0	54.5	43.6	10.8	104.1	2.18	85	9	20
MAY	55.0	73.0	40.0	61.2	48.8	12.4	232.0	1.59	82	—	13
JUNE	54.2	75.0	44.0	65.6	53.5	12.1	227.1	1.51	84	2	10
JULY	59.5	69.0	49.0	65.0	54.0	11.0	178.9	3.26	91	3	17
AUGUST	58.5	70.0	45.0	65.0	52.0	13.0	185.3	1.59	82	1	6
SEPTEMBER	59.4	73.0	46.0	65.4	53.4	11.9	108.9	3.07	86	7	14
OCTOBER	55.8	72.0	41.0	61.7	49.5	11.8	174.7	1.17	77	2	6
NOVEMBER	46.9	57.0	35.0	52.0	41.9	10.1	87.0	1.22	83	9	8
DECEMBER	41.4	55.0	27.0	45.2	37.6	7.6	29.9	3.94	91	20	22

Mean Temperature for Year	51°.2	Total Rainfall	... 24.30 inches.
„ Daily Maximum Temperature	56°.9	„ Sunshine	... 1,732.5 hours.
„ „ Minimum	46°.1	No. of Sunless Days	82.
„ „ Range	11°.7	„ Rainy Days	153.
„ Relative Humidity	85.		